

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. The Intelligencer.

Office No. 35 and 37 Fourteenth Street.

West Virginia Finance.

The Register, in the course of some remarks...

We have taken some pains to go back and look over the figures in connection with this reference on the part of the Register...

EMPEROR WILLIAM has closed the German Reichstag very much as one would shut up a "jack-in-the-box" when he is weary of seeing it pop out.

NEARLY \$2,000,000 of gold for shipment to Europe was bought in New York yesterday.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE. Organization of the Board of Directors at Norfolk, yesterday.

NEWARK, February 1.—The stockholders and directors of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad were in session here today.

THE WATKINS-FERGUSON CASE. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

TOLDO, February 1.—Ferguson has been released on bail, his two brothers-in-law and a former partner going his security.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Brief Scraps of News Relating to Congressional and General Affairs.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—Senators Sanders, Van Wyck and Representative Valentine, the Congressional delegation from Nebraska, this morning called upon the President and urged upon him the appointment of Ex-Senator Paddock to the department position under the administration.

Senator Bennett in his report made November 18th, 1872, on page 7, states: "The amount of the Treasury's indebtedness on this account (school fund) at the close of the last fiscal year, September 30th, 1872, was \$40,404, while that of the previous year (1871) was even greater than that amount."

As the school fund was not entirely discharged, leaving the school fund unimpaired, the Democratic Auditor who succeeded Boggs, the Republican Auditor, the reader will see that he (Bennett) encroached on the school fund both in 1871 and 1872.

From the foregoing citations it will be seen that Col. Alexander Monroe, the distinguished Democratic member of the House of Delegates from Hampshire county, was considerably off in his little speech in the House the other day, when he decanted upon the year 1871 as a year of Republican administration.

Inasmuch as the Colonel is of a comparative turn of mind he might turn back and examine various little items of a comparative nature. Here, for instance, is an item for him as follows:

Republican expenditures on account of the school fund, 1870, see Auditor's Report, page 10, \$23,948.49.

Democratic expenditures, same account, in 1870, Auditor's report page 28, \$5,851.55.

In favor of the Republicans, \$18,096.94.

Republican expenditures on account of public buildings in 1870:

Marshall College grounds and buildings, \$17,023.00.

West Virginia University, \$2,497.42.

Repaid to the State, \$2,800.00.

D. & C. Institution, \$6,000.00.

Total, \$28,320.42.

Democratic expenditures for same account in 1880 were only \$30,000, showing a difference in favor of Republicans of \$33,000.

In 1870 the money for the insane asylum was raised by a special tax of 3 cents on the \$100, while in 1880 it was taken by the Democrats from the school fund, and remains taken to this day, along with several other taxes from the same fund.

The amount expended by the Republicans in 1870 on account of salaries by executive officers and their clerks was only \$14,400, against \$18,320.66 expended on the same account by the Democrats, showing a saving by the Republicans of \$4,320.66, after deducting the amount allowed for house rent, a net saving of \$1,781.66.

The Republicans reduced the rate of taxation from 25 cents to 20 cents on the \$100, and that was the rate in both years that we have compared.

The civil contingent fund expended in 1870 was only \$1,100, while in 1880 it was \$1,470.97.

Notwithstanding the Democracy reassured and raised the value of lands in 1870, and have had the benefits of increased amounts of personal property for taxation.

APPORTIONMENT.

THREE SCHEMES BEFORE CONGRESS.

New Steamboat Inspection Measure—Blaine's Explanation of the South American Affairs.

"Widow Butler" and Billy Mahone in "Close Communion—Capital News."

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—An effort will be made to-morrow in the House to call up the apportionment bill for immediate consideration.

Fifteen Legislatures are now in session, and it is desirable that the re-districting of the States by all of them should be done soon to prevent the necessity of an extra session before next fall.

There are in several States Legislatures whose terms expire next fall, and the whole political complexion may change at the next election. It is very desirous, therefore, that in these States the redistricting may be done by the existing Legislatures. There are three different bills that will actually come before the House.

The Select Committee on Census, to which all the apportionment bills introduced this session were referred, reported to the House, through Mr. Prescott, a substitute for these bills fixing the number of the next House at three hundred and twenty members and making an increase in the number of members from most of the principal States.

On the same day that this bill was reported Mr. Cox, of New York, submitted to the House an amendment to the reported bill fixing the number of members of the next House at three hundred and seven.

This amendment changes the representation as follows:

Illinois, 19 instead of 21.

Indiana, 12 instead of 13.

Iowa, 10 instead of 11.

Kentucky, 10 instead of 11.

Massachusetts 11 instead of 12.

Michigan, 10 instead of 11.

Nebraska, 2 instead of 3.

New York, 33 instead of 34.

Ohio, 20 instead of 21.

Pennsylvania, 27 instead of 29.

Virginia, 9 instead of 10.

At the same time Mr. Colerick, of Indiana, presented to the House a proposed substitute for the Committee's bill, which fixes the next House three hundred and sixteen members. It amends the Committee's proposition, by giving Florida 2 members instead of 1.

Illinois, 20 instead of 21.

Iowa, 10 instead of 11.

Massachusetts, 11 instead of 12.

New York, 33 instead of 34.

Ohio, 20 instead of 21.

Pennsylvania, 27 instead of 29.

California, 6 instead of 5.

In addition to these there is a bill in the hands of the Committee on Census, introduced by Mr. Phelps, of Connecticut, on Monday, which contains a most unique proposition, viz: To cut the number of Congressmen down to two hundred and forty-seven members, each Congressman to represent about 109,000 persons. Under this apportionment New York gets 20 representatives; Pennsylvania, 21; Ohio, 16; Indiana, 10; Illinois, 15; and West Virginia, 3. This bill will never see daylight from the Committee. But it is barely possible that Mr. Phelps may offer it as an amendment when the bill is called up to-morrow.

Mr. Cox's amendment is practically his bill introduced early in the session. There will be considerable debate over the bill as there is much opposition to increasing the House to an unwieldy figure as it is claimed will be done by the bill that is proposed by the committee.

On the other hand it is not thought that such a low figure as that proposed by Mr. Cox will give equitable representation to the population of the United States, as there are many States which will have a surplus over their division of population for each representative, that if not given representatives at large in each State it must leave in the aggregate a large amount of population without representation in Congress. Consequently there is a disposition to fix the number of representatives at a medium between the two figures proposed, and it is more than likely Mr. Colerick's measure, slightly reduced, will be adopted.

A Little Railway War.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—A Baltimore dispatch says: The hostilities between the Pennsylvania railroad and the Cambria Iron Co. authorities, at Johnstown, Pa., were not renewed after last Saturday, and no further destruction of the Cambria's newly laid railroad tracks occurred. An arrangement was arrived at between the two corporations. President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania railroad, disclaimed any knowledge of the matter until his attention was called to it on Saturday. The Johnstown Tribune, in giving the Iron Company's side of the case, says that the violent destruction of the tracks was a mistake of the subordinate railroad officials, which their superiors repudiated, that it is a very bad method, as it trains railroad employees to lawlessness, which they have sometimes used against their employers. The Baltimore and Ohio people have not figured on the other side in the disturbance and are quietly pursuing a policy that seems to satisfy that section. A circular statement of the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad proposed settlement will be ready this week for signatures of bond and stockholders with a view of putting the reorganization scheme into effect.

The Chili-Peruvian Embroglio.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The Chili-Peruvian embroglio continues to excite considerable interest here, and public curiosity grows more greedy each day. One of Mr. Blaine's friends said to the INTELLIGENCER reporter to-day: "Mr. Blaine is satisfied that the President was induced to revoke his instructions by Bancroft Davis, First Assistant Secretary of State, who holds a grudge against Mr. Blaine, and hoped to have the ex-Secretary held up to public censure by this movement. President Arthur, speaking of Mr. Blaine's published statement, says that the ex-Secretary labored under a misapprehension. The instructions had not been changed, but simply modified. They had been made milder in tone. A demand had been made

A STIFF SCHEME.

TO EXHIBIT THE ASSASSIN'S CORPSE.

A Ghastly Speculation that Takes the Prize—The Relatives to Get Half the Receipts from the Republic Show—What Counsel Says in Regard to It.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.—Mr. J. H. Ridgway, of this city, says he has received the following letter in regard to his proposition to exhibit the remains of Guitauz:

WASHINGTON, January 30.

Yours of the 28th inst. received. The relatives are inclined to regard your proposition favorably. In case of his death the brain will have to be removed for post mortem examination.

It is understood that Mr. Ridgway gives the relatives \$5,000, with a percentage. He calculates that will make the total price of the corpse \$10,000 at least. If the offer is accepted the body will be preserved by a patent refrigerating process, ice and salt being the material used. The exhibition car refrigerator will cost \$30,000. Mr. Ridgway says it will be elegantly carpeted and upholstered and the metallic cooling apparatus will be concealed by rich hangings. It has not yet been decided how the body will be disposed, but it will be arranged so as to be as natural as possible. The form will be dressed as in life, and the features, it is expected, will retain the expression they had immediately after they became fixed in death. Mr. Ridgway says this will result from the state of perfect preservation which will be secured by the refrigerating apparatus. He says: "We will visit all the chief cities of this country, after which we will go to Europe, and probably exhibit the body in all the principal cities of the continent. I think we will be more successful there than in this country. In London, especially, I expect to get large returns. I wrote to Guitauz soon after his trial began, making a similar proposition to him. He replied, saying that he was disposed to regard my proposition with favor, but that he would have to refer to his counsel. I think there is no doubt that I shall get his body, and I am now making arrangements to secure the largest hall in the country."

WASHINGTON, February 1.—Scoville, referring to the removal of the story that he had consented to the exhibition of Guitauz's body for the purpose of speculation says: "It is for Guitauz's brother and sister to determine what shall be done with the body. If they should consent to the proposition it would be upon the condition that a post mortem examination of the brain first be made to determine whether or not he has any disease of the brain. The proceeds of such exhibition would be used by the family in paying the expenses of the funeral, if there were any, would be devoted to the amelioration of the condition of the insane, or the advancement of the anti-capital punishment theory. It would be next to impossible to protect the remains of the body from the curiosity of the masses. There is no incentive to steal the remains than those of A. T. Stewart, and if the remains can be made to subserve some worthy philanthropy it seems to me far better to dispose of them in this way."

Scoville says he has received a few small contributions in answer to his appeal. It is the general opinion that Scoville will abandon the case if his motion is denied by Judge Cox Friday.

CONGRESS.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—In the Senate today the three per cent bond bill was taken up and Mr. Morgan advocated an additional section the following amendment:

"That the agreement made with holders of bonds of the United States since the adjournment of the Forty-sixth Congress, by which the rate of interest on such bonds is reduced to 3 per centum per annum, is hereby fully ratified and confirmed according to the terms and intent of said agreement."

After a long discussion, upon the suggestion of Mr. Ingersoll, the amendment was modified by the insertion of "express recognition of the agreement as valid and binding upon the Government."

The amendment was then adopted without a vote, as also a provision offered by Mr. Ingersoll, that the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to issue bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000 for the purpose of redeeming the bonds of the United States.

St. Louis Notes.

St. Louis, Mo., February 1.—The State Fund Commissioners have issued an order calling in two hundred and fifty five twenty State renewal bonds for payment on or before February 1st. When these bonds are paid, the amount received since January 1, 1871, will be \$732,000.

The grand jury has indicted Russell Brown and Patrick McGlew for the murder of Mrs. Morris, last Saturday night.

No Jurisdiction.

Troy, February 1.—The application for an order, that the pastor of the Washington street Methodist Church, West Troy, show cause why he would not give a member of the church a trial or letter, was dismissed by the court on the ground that the case did not come within the jurisdiction of the civil court.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

No Land League move was involved in the Union General, of Paris.

A leading banker of Hanover, Prussia, committed suicide, owing to the financial crisis.

The snow fall yesterday throughout New York and the New England States amounted to eighteen inches.

The Imperial Bank of Berlin has raised the rate of discount to 6, and the rate of interest on advances to 7 per cent.

Three young ladies were drowned yesterday at Broadway Depot, Virginia, in attempting to cross the river in a frail boat.

The ruins of yesterday's great fire at New York are still too hot to admit of search for bodies. No more missing are reported to the police.

The first annual convention of the American Agricultural Association met in New York yesterday. About seventy delegates were present from different sections of the United States. President Sprague delivered the annual address and spoke at length on agricultural topics, comparing this country with other countries and showing that the United States led in point of production of grain and stock.

The department asked for \$150,000. At the conclusion of Mr. Cassell's remarks, three hour debate followed.

Mr. Springer, referring to the appropriation of \$7,250,000 for inland transportation

HARASSED HEBREWS.

A MOVEMENT FOR THEIR RELIEF.

Successful Meeting in Behalf of the Russian Jews. Still Harping on Blaine-Spanish Pilgrimage to Rome—Reductions of Rents in Ireland—Foreign News Notes.

LONDON, February 1.—A meeting, called by the Lord Mayor at the instance of distinguished citizens to protest against the outrages committed upon the Jews in Russia, was held to-day at the Mansion House Hall, which was crowded long before the hour at which the proceedings were to begin. The Lord Mayor presided. Among the eminent persons present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Manning, Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Alexander T. Galt and Morley. Several members of the Rothschild family, and all the leading Israelites in the city attended the meeting.

Alfred Tenyson was not present, but a letter from him was read, in which he said: "I am dismayed at the madness of hatred evinced against the Jews. If the unseemly barbarities being committed are not universally denounced, it is only because they are so alien to the spirit of the age as to be almost incredible. The Government, however, may have reason to fear that official intervention would do more harm than good."

Letters from most of those who had signed the request for a meeting, but were unable to attend, were received; also from Karl Bland and Spurgeon, who were protesting as a non-conformist and liberal against the outrages upon the Jews. Resolutions were adopted declaring that while we disclaim the right to interfere with the internal affairs of Russia, and desire the preservation of the amicable relations with that country, it is our duty to express the opinion that the laws of Russia concerning the Jews tend to degrade her in the eyes of Christians.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, Cardinal Manning and Canon Farrar spoke in support of the resolution. The Lord Mayor was requested to send a copy of the resolution to Mr. Gladstone. In the hope that the Earl of Shaftesbury, when an opportunity rises, shall express a friendly admonition in behalf of the persecuted Jews. A relief fund was opened and subscriptions received from many of those present.

A telegram from Paris reports that the syndicate of bankers advanced thirty million francs to authorized brokers to facilitate liquidation.

PARIS, February 1.—The French consul operating in South Algeria marched 150 kilometres in three days and captured 10,000 sheep and 6,000 camels, and killed sixty tribesmen beyond Mecheria.

St. Petersburg, February 1.—The Moscow Telegraph has received a second warning from the Press Censorship Committee.

The winter sowings in Charkoff, Potaw and Kieff have been ruined by the weather.

VIENNA, February 1.—The Neue Presse says that Baron Grunzberg has written from Cracow that the Car disapproves the restrictions on the Jews, suggested by the Commission to examine into the Jewish question, and that the Jews to be represented at future sittings.

LONDON, February 1.—The Times, in a leading article, says: Mediation in the South American war, such as Fredinguyen has commissioned Treacot to undertake, is tainted with no designs of private profit for the arbitrator, except that which peace must bring to all. Englishmen must be permitted to regard the attempt with as sincere good will as if devised on their special behalf. The United States will not interfere in favor of China in consequence of the bad feeling against the Chinese prevalent in California.

PARIS, February 1.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 40,000 francs since Thursday last.

A passage in the ministerial statement in regard to the financial situation says it shows nothing but a steady decline, but it demands certain precautions for the future. The State cannot entertain the question of conversion, etc.

MADRID, February 1.—The Catholic journal, Siglo Veintiuno, publishes an appeal to the Spanish nation, signed by the Bishop of Madrid and a committee of the proposed pilgrimage to Rome. It mentions the riot during the removal of the remains of Pope Pius IX, and declares that the Pope was persecuted, despoiled and held a prisoner by the secularists, and that the Pope desires a Spanish pilgrimage.

CONK, February 1.—The Commissioners under the land act made a remarkable reduction in rents yesterday. The rent of the farm of St. Ignace's property was reduced from 254 to 433, and the rents of several others were reduced 45 per cent.

Cairo, February 1.—Arabí Bey insists that the Chamber of Notables should vote in support of the Egyptian budget, and in the original form. The Diplomatic believes that the Chamber is yielding to the Arabí pressure and will demand the dismissal of Cherif Pasha, Prime Minister. The latter is expected to resign to avoid a military coup.

Smallpox at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, February 1.—Twenty-three new cases of smallpox in Pittsburgh and ten in Allegheny were reported to the health authorities to-day. During January there were 293 cases and 70 deaths from the disease in the latter city.

At has been acknowledged by every one that a strictly prime article is always worth the money you pay for it. Especially is this true in the case of the new and improved your grocers paid of something cheap or you use no other.

Excursion trains will run into Wheeling from all points for ten days during the Carnival of Athens which will take place about the 8th of March.

"My Back Aches So."

I feel miserable, said a hard-working man. The doctor questioned him and found that he had been habitually constive for years; that now his kidneys were disordered and he was suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. He was recommended and faithfully taken in a short time every trouble was removed. The cleansing and tonic power of this medicine on the bowels and kidneys is wonderful.—Congregationalist.

CHICAGO, February 1.—Floor quiet and unchanged. Wheat, demand active and prices advanced. No. 2 Chicago spring wheat, 82¢; No. 1, 83¢; No. 3, 81¢; No. 4, 80¢; No. 5, 79¢; No. 6, 78¢; No. 7, 77¢; No. 8, 76¢; No. 9, 75¢; No. 10, 74¢; No. 11, 73¢; No. 12, 72¢; No. 13, 71¢; No. 14, 70¢; No. 15, 69¢; No. 16, 68¢; No. 17, 67¢; No. 18, 66¢; No. 19, 65¢; No. 20, 64¢; No. 21, 63¢; No. 22, 62¢; No. 23, 61¢; No. 24, 60¢; No. 25, 59¢; No. 26, 58¢; No. 27, 57¢; No. 28, 56¢; No. 29, 55¢; No. 30, 54¢; No. 31, 53¢; No. 32, 52¢; No. 33, 51¢; No. 34, 50¢; No. 35, 49¢; No. 36, 48¢; No. 37, 47¢; No. 38, 46¢; No. 39, 45¢; No. 40, 44¢; No. 41, 43¢; No. 42, 42¢; No. 43, 41¢; No. 44, 40¢; No. 45, 39¢; No. 46, 38¢; No. 47, 37¢; No. 48, 36¢; No. 49, 35¢; No. 50, 34¢; No. 51, 33¢; No. 52, 32¢; No. 53, 31¢; No. 54, 30¢; No. 55, 29¢; No. 56, 28¢; No. 57, 27¢; No. 58, 26¢; No. 59, 25¢; No. 60, 24¢; No. 61, 23¢; No. 62, 22¢; No. 63, 21¢; No. 64, 20¢; No. 65, 19¢; No. 66, 18¢; No. 67, 17¢; No. 68, 16¢; No. 69, 15¢; No. 70, 14¢; No. 71, 13¢; No. 72, 12¢; No. 73, 11¢; No. 74, 10¢; No. 75, 9¢; No. 76, 8¢; No. 77, 7¢; No. 78, 6¢; No. 79, 5¢; No. 80, 4¢; No. 81, 3¢; No. 82, 2¢; No. 83, 1¢; No. 84, 0¢; No. 85, 0¢; No. 86, 0¢; No. 87, 0¢; No. 88, 0¢; No. 89, 0¢; No. 90, 0¢; No. 91, 0¢; No. 92, 0¢; No. 93, 0¢; No. 94, 0¢; No. 95, 0¢; No. 96, 0¢; No. 97, 0¢; No. 98, 0¢; No. 99, 0¢; No. 100, 0¢.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. No. 1 hard winter, 81¢; No. 2, 80¢; No. 3, 79¢; No. 4, 78¢; No. 5, 77¢; No. 6, 76¢; No. 7, 75¢; No. 8, 74¢; No. 9, 73¢; No. 10, 72¢; No. 11, 71¢; No. 12, 70¢; No. 13, 69¢; No. 14, 68¢; No. 15, 67¢; No. 16, 66¢; No. 17, 65¢; No. 18, 64¢; No. 19, 63¢; No. 20, 62¢; No. 21, 61¢; No. 22, 60¢; No. 23, 59¢; No. 24, 58¢; No. 25, 57¢; No. 26, 56¢; No. 27, 55¢; No. 28, 54¢; No. 29, 53¢; No. 30, 52¢; No. 31, 51¢; No. 32, 50¢; No. 33, 49¢; No. 34, 48¢; No. 35, 47¢; No. 36, 46¢; No. 37, 45¢; No. 38, 44¢; No. 39, 43¢; No. 40, 42¢; No. 41, 41¢; No. 42, 40¢; No. 43, 39¢; No. 44, 38¢; No. 45, 37¢; No. 46, 36¢; No. 47, 35¢; No. 48, 34¢; No. 49, 33¢; No. 50, 32¢; No. 51, 31¢; No. 52, 30¢; No. 53, 29¢; No. 54, 28¢; No. 55, 27¢; No. 56, 26¢; No. 57, 25¢; No. 58, 24¢; No. 59, 23¢; No. 60, 22¢; No. 61, 21¢; No. 62, 20¢; No. 63, 19¢; No. 64, 18¢; No. 65, 17¢; No. 66, 16¢; No. 67, 15¢; No. 68, 14¢; No. 69, 13¢; No. 70, 12¢; No. 71, 11¢; No. 72, 10¢; No. 73, 9¢; No. 74, 8¢; No. 75, 7¢; No. 76, 6¢; No. 77, 5¢; No. 78, 4¢; No. 79, 3¢; No. 80, 2¢; No. 81, 1¢; No. 82, 0¢; No. 83, 0¢; No. 84, 0¢; No. 85, 0¢; No. 86, 0¢; No. 87, 0¢; No. 88, 0¢; No. 89, 0¢; No. 90, 0¢; No. 91, 0¢; No. 92, 0¢; No. 93, 0¢; No. 94, 0¢; No. 95, 0¢; No. 96, 0¢; No. 97, 0¢; No. 98, 0¢; No. 99, 0¢; No. 100, 0¢.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. No. 1, 15¢; No. 2, 14¢; No. 3, 13¢; No. 4, 12¢; No. 5, 11¢; No. 6, 10¢; No. 7, 9¢; No. 8, 8¢; No. 9, 7¢; No. 10, 6¢; No. 11, 5¢; No. 12, 4¢; No. 13, 3¢; No. 14, 2¢; No. 15, 1¢; No. 16, 0¢; No. 17, 0¢; No. 18, 0¢; No. 19, 0¢; No. 20, 0¢; No. 21, 0¢; No. 22, 0¢; No. 23, 0¢; No. 24, 0¢; No. 25, 0¢; No. 26, 0¢; No. 27, 0¢; No. 28, 0¢; No. 29, 0¢; No. 30, 0¢; No. 31, 0¢; No. 32, 0¢; No. 33, 0¢; No. 34, 0¢; No. 35, 0¢; No. 36, 0¢; No. 37, 0¢; No. 38, 0¢; No. 39, 0¢; No. 40, 0¢; No. 41, 0¢; No. 42, 0¢; No. 43, 0¢; No. 44, 0¢; No. 45, 0¢; No. 46, 0¢; No. 47, 0¢; No. 48, 0¢; No. 49, 0¢; No. 50, 0¢; No. 51, 0¢; No. 52, 0¢; No. 53, 0¢; No. 54, 0¢; No. 55, 0¢; No. 56, 0¢; No. 57, 0¢; No. 58, 0¢; No. 59, 0¢; No. 60, 0¢; No. 61, 0¢; No. 62, 0¢; No. 63, 0¢; No. 64, 0¢; No. 65, 0¢; No. 66, 0¢; No. 67, 0¢; No. 68, 0¢; No. 69, 0¢; No. 70, 0¢; No. 71, 0¢; No. 72, 0¢; No. 73, 0¢; No. 74, 0¢; No. 75, 0¢; No. 76, 0¢; No. 77, 0¢; No. 78, 0¢; No. 79, 0¢; No. 80, 0¢; No. 81, 0¢; No. 82, 0¢; No. 83, 0¢; No. 84, 0¢; No. 85, 0¢; No. 86, 0¢; No. 87, 0¢; No. 88, 0¢; No. 89, 0¢; No. 90, 0¢; No. 91, 0¢; No. 92, 0¢; No. 93, 0¢; No. 94, 0¢; No. 95, 0¢; No. 96, 0¢; No. 97, 0¢; No. 98, 0¢; No. 99, 0¢; No. 100, 0¢.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Sugar quiet and unchanged. No. 1, 12¢; No. 2, 11¢; No. 3, 10¢; No. 4, 9¢; No. 5, 8¢; No. 6, 7¢; No. 7, 6¢; No. 8, 5¢; No. 9, 4¢; No. 10, 3¢; No. 11, 2¢; No. 12, 1¢; No. 13,